

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The Fellowship of the Ring is a 2001 fantasy film directed by Peter Jackson based on the first volume of J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings* (1954–1955). Set in Middle earth, the story tells of the Dark Lord Sauron, who is seeking the One Ring. The Ring has found its way to the young hobbit Frodo Baggins. The fate of Middle earth hangs in the balance as Frodo and eight companions form the Fellowship of the Ring, and begin their journey to Mount Doom in the land of Mordor, the only place where the Ring can be destroyed.

Peter Jackson is the New Zealand filmmaker who directed the three films based on author J. R. R. Tolkien's fantasy trilogy known as *The Lord of the Rings*. Jackson began making movies in the late 1980s and quickly made a reputation as a director of schlocky but inventive horror comedies.

When *The Fellowship of the Ring* was released in 2001, it was clear that Jackson had hit one out of the park. The second film, *The Two Towers* (2002), was equally successful, and the third film, *The Return of the King* (2003), won eleven Oscars and helped secure Jackson's place in cinema history. Jackson himself won three Oscars for the film, for best picture, best director and best adapted screenplay.

All of Peter Robert Jackson works include *Bad Taste* (1987), *Meet the Feebles* (1989), *Valley of the Stereos* (1992), *Jack Brown Genius* (1994), *Heavenly Creatures* (1994), *The Frighteners* (1996), *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (2001), *The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers* (2002), *The Long and Short of It* (2003 short), *The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King* (2003), *King Kong* (2005), *District 9* (2009), *The Lovely Bones*, *Dambusters* (2010), *The Adventures of Tintin: Secret of the Unicorn* (2011), *The Hobbit I* (2011), *The Hobbit II* (2012).

Peter Robert Jackson born 31 October 1961 is a New Zealand film director, producer, actor, and screenwriter, best known for *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy adapted from the novel by J. R. R. Tolkien. Jackson has no formal training in film making, but learned about editing, special effects and make-up largely through his own trial and error. As a teenager Jackson discovered the work of author J. R. R. Tolkien after watching *The Lord of the Rings* (1978), an animated film by Ralph Bakshi that was a part adaptation of Tolkien's fantasy trilogy.

The Lord of the Ring tells that in the Second Age of Middle earth, the One Ring is forged by the Dark Lord Sauron in order to conquer the lands of Middle earth. A Last Alliance of Elves and Men is formed to counter Sauron and during a battle on the foot of Mount Doom, Prince Isildur, son of King Elendil, who is slain by Sauron in the battle, picks up his father's broken sword and slashes at Sauron's hand, separating him from the Ring and vanquishing his army. However, due to Sauron's "life force" being bound to

the Ring, the Dark Lord is not completely defeated unless the Ring itself is destroyed but Isildur, corrupted by the Ring's power, refuses to do so. Sometime later, Isildur is ambushed and killed by Orcs and the Ring is lost in a river. Thousands of years later, the Ring is claimed by the Hobbit Smeagol causing him to obsess over it. Finally, the Ring abandons Smeagol, who has turned into the creature Gollum under the influence of the Ring, and is found by Bilbo Baggins, a Hobbit from the Shire.

Sixty years later, following his 111th birthday party, Bilbo leaves the Ring to his nephew, Frodo Baggins. Meanwhile, the Wizard Gandalf the Grey rides to Minas Tirith to search for answers regarding Bilbo's magic ring only to learn that it is, in fact, Sauron's One Ring. Gandalf returns to Bag End and tells Frodo to leave the Shire immediately with the Ring. Gandalf catches Samwise Gamgee eavesdropping by a window and decides to send him along with Frodo. Gandalf rides to Isengard to meet with Saruman the White who reveals to Gandalf that the Nazgul, or Ringwraiths, have left Minas Morgul to capture the Ring and kill whoever carries it. Gandalf attempts to flee to warn Frodo, but Saruman, having already been corrupted to Sauron's cause, imprisons Gandalf atop his tower Orthanc. Gandalf is then forced to watch as Saruman, following Sauron's orders, commands the Orcs of Isengard to construct weapons of war and produce a new breed of Orc fighters called the Uruk hai.

While travelling to Bree, Frodo and Sam are soon joined by fellow Hobbits, Merry and Pippin. After encountering a Ringwraith on the road, they

manage to reach Bree only to discover that Gandalf has not arrived. Instead, Frodo meets a man called "Strider", a friend of Gandalf who agrees to lead them to Rivendell. They continue travelling and spend the night on the hill of Weathertop, where they are attacked by the Nazgul. Strider fights off the Ringwraiths, but Frodo is grievously wounded with a morgul blade which will cause him to turn into a wraith if not attended to with the proper care. While chased by the Nazgul, Frodo is taken by the elf Arwen to the Elven haven of Rivendell, and healed by her father, Elrond (the leader of the Elves at the battle of Mount Doom 3,000 years before). Arwen also uses her magic to cut off the pursuing Ringwraiths at the Ford of Bruinen, summoning a surge of water that sweeps the Ringwraiths away.

In Rivendell, Frodo finds Gandalf, who explains why he did not meet them at Bree and that he had escaped Orthanc and Saruman's clutches with the help of an eagle. Later, Elrond calls a council to decide what should be done with the Ring. Elrond warns against keeping the Ring in Rivendell for long, knowing that the Elven realm could come under attack from both Mordor and Isengard. The Ring can only be destroyed by throwing it into the fires of Mount Doom, where it was forged. Frodo volunteers to take the Ring to Mount Doom and is accompanied by his Hobbit friends and Gandalf, as well as Strider, who is revealed to be Aragorn, the rightful heir to the throne of Gondor. Also travelling with them are the Elf Legolas, the Dwarf Gimli and Boromir, the son of the Steward of Gondor. Together they comprise the Fellowship of the Ring.

The Fellowship set out and try to pass the mountain Caradhras, but they are stopped by Saruman's wizardry. At Gimli's insistence, they decide to seek safety and travel under the mountain through the Mines of Moria. Frodo agrees, but while travelling through the mines, they are attacked by Orcs and a Cave Troll who stabs Frodo, though he escapes death with his mithril chain mail given to him by Bilbo, and encounter a Balrog, an ancient demon of fire and shadow, at the Bridge of Khazad-dum. Gandalf confronts the Balrog on the bridge, allowing the others to escape the subterranean realm, but the monster drags him into the abyss below. The group flees to the Elven realm of Lothlorien, where they are sheltered by its rulers, Galadriel and her husband Celeborn. That night, Frodo meets Galadriel, who tells him that it is his destiny to handle the Ring and ultimately destroy it. Before they leave, Galadriel gives Frodo the Phial of Galadriel, and the other members also receive gifts from them. Taking the straight path to Mordor, they travel on the River Anduin towards Parth Galen.

After landing at Parth Galen, Boromir tries to take the Ring from Frodo, believing that it is the only way to save his realm. Frodo manages to escape by putting the Ring on his finger and vanishing. Aragorn encounters Frodo, but unlike Boromir, Aragorn chooses not to take the Ring. Knowing that the Ring's temptation will be too strong for the Fellowship, Frodo decides to leave them and go to Mordor alone. Meanwhile, the rest of the Fellowship are attacked by Uruk hai, who Saruman had ordered to hunt down the Fellowship and take back the Ring. Merry and Pippin, realising that Frodo is

leaving, distract the Orcs allowing Frodo to escape. Boromir rushes to the aid of the two Hobbits, but is mortally wounded by the Orc commander Lurtz. Before Lurtz can finish Boromir, Aragorn arrives and decapitates Lurtz after a swordfight. Boromir regrets having attempted to steal the Ring, but is forgiven by Aragorn before he dies. Merry and Pippin are captured, prompting Aragorn, Gimli and Legolas to begin their pursuit of the Orcs with the intent of rescuing the Hobbits, leaving Frodo to his fate. Frodo returns to the banks of the river and begins rowing across when Sam appears and swims out after Frodo, insisting to keep his promise to Gandalf to look after Frodo. Frodo accepts Sam's presence as together they continue their journey through the hills of Emyr Muil. (http://wiki/The_Lord_of_the_Rings).

There are four reasons why the writer chooses *The Lord of the Ring* film: the first is this movie has a positive message to the audience. The message is brought by main character namely Frodo who has a great soul. He is struggling to attain his destination in destroy the ring. This film also shows the audience that the main character has responsibility when he was doing his job.

The second is about the story of *The Lord of the Ring* film. *The Fellowship of the Ring* is fantasy adventure film subtly reminding audiences that there are connections at every level between the hobbits, the world of elves, the world of men, the world of dwarves, and the evil ring, among others. It is sense of the film and it is sense of the literary work. Literature used some untruth to express a truth and different with image.

The third is about the character of *The Lord of the Ring* film. All of characters in the film have strong character. The fascinating and detailed character *sketches* take the viewer on their own journey into the world of J.R.R. Tolkien on *The Lord of the Ring* movie. The main characters of *The Lord of the Ring* are presented more vividly and copiously in the movie.

The last reason, this movie is an epic adventure of good against evil, a story of the power of friendship and individual courage. It presents sorcery as both good and evil. The story is being based on good fighting evil.

Finding this phenomenon above, the writer would like to make an analyzing those data and writes them down as a research paper entitled: **FRODO'S RING OF FRIENDSHIP IN PETER JACKSON'S *THE LORD OF THE RING* MOVIE (2001): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

B. Literature Review

The first study about *The Lord of the Ring's List* is conducted by Alan D. Winegarden, a Concordia University (2002), entitled "Communication in Action: Translating the Christian Ethos of *The Fellowship of the Ring* into Visual Imagery." In this paper *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R. Tolkien has been acknowledged as a classic work of literature. In the research there are numerous analyses of Tolkien's Judeo Christian themes that permeate his work, and much has been made of Tolkien's influence on the Christian writer C. S. Lewis. While other attempts have been made to bring Tolkien's work to the screen, the focus of this paper is on Peter

Jackson's translation of the written word into visual images in an attempt to determine how well he represented Tolkien's Judeo Christian ethos in an action adventure film.

The second writer is conducted by Ina Yanti a English Department of Diponegoro University (2007), entitled "The Analysis of the Character Aragorn *The Lord of the Ring: The Return of the King*". In this research the writer wants to find out the characteristic of the Main character Aragorn in solving and facing problems. She uses library research as the methodology of research. The source of data and the ones are taken from novel and some books, which are related to his topic that is the Analysis of the Main character. In this novel *The Return of the King*, Aragorn as the king who return to fight the evil. In general, *The Return of the King* is an interesting novel to read that can give a lot of morality message to reader.

The difference between this research and the previous ones is about the problem of the study. In this study, the writer focuses on Frodo's (main character) struggle to destroy the ring.

C. Problem Statement

Knowing that the problem is the important part of research, the writer proposes, "How is Frodo's ring of friendship reflected in *The Lord of the Ring* movie?"

D. Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to *The Lord of the Ring: The Fellowship of the Ring* movie. This study uses the theory of Individual Psychology developed by Alfred Adler. It is as a means of analysis with consideration that human being has to struggle for proving and superiority, in which formulation and development of personality are influenced by instability, unsatisfied, and sometime unconscious factor. The writer focuses on the analysis of the behavior and motivation of Frodo as the main character of *The Lord of the Ring* movie based on the individual psychological approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the Problem Statement above, the writer can propose the objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To analyze Peter Jackson's *The Lord of the Ring* movie based on the structural elements of the movie.
2. To describe Frodo's ring of friendship in Peter Jackson's *The Lord of the Ring* movie based on individual psychological approach.

F. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The study is hoped to give a new contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge, particularly the literary studies on *The Lord of the Ring* movie.

2. Practical Benefit

The study is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the writer and other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or another University who have interest with literary study on the movie from individual psychological approach.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the writer uses a qualitative research. It is library research while data source uses literary data. It purposes to analyze the movie using Individual Psychological perspective to analyze the main characters as a means of further research. The steps to conduct this research are (1) determining the type of the study, (2) determining the object of the study, (3) determining data and data source, (4) determining technique of data collection and, (5) determining technique of data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is *The Lord of the Ring* movie directed by Peter Jackson's and publishing by New Line Cinema in 2001. It is analyzed by using individual psychological approach.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Sources

a. Primary Data Sources.

The primary data sources of the study are *The Lord of the Ring* movie directed Peter Jackson's and publishing by New Line

Cinema and the script movie written by Frances Walsh, Philippa Boyens, and Peter Jackson.

b. Secondary Data Source.

The secondary data sources are some books of literary criticism, the articles from internet and other relevant information that support the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of data collections are capturing the picture and note talking with the steps are:

- a. Watching the movie for the several times.
- b. Reading the movie script.
- c. Determining the character that will be analyzed.
- d. Talking notes of important parts in both primary and secondary data.
- e. Classifying and determining the relevant data.
- f. Talking notes from the material and some other resources related to the movie and the analysis.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The writer uses Individual Psychological approach and applied it by using the descriptive analysis. In addition, the writer also uses the structural analysis of the work. Firstly, the data are arranged in a list of data. Secondly, the researcher is looking for a selecting the correlation of

data by using the chosen approach. Thirdly, all data from the second step are arranged. Finally, a conclusion is drawn.

H. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization of “Frodo’s Ring of Friendship in Peter Jackson’s *The Lord of the Ring* Movie (2001): An Individual Psychological Approach” is as follows: Chapter I Introduction; it consists of Background of the Study, Literature Review, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Benefits of the Study, Research Method, and Paper Organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory; it consists of Nation of Individual Psychology, major principles of individual psychology, structural elements of the movie and theoretical Application. Chapter III is a Structural Analysis and Discussion of the movie. In this Chapter the writer explains the structural elements and technical elements of the film. Chapter IV is Psychological Analysis of *The Lord of the Ring* Movie. Chapter VI is Conclusion and Suggestion.